(iii) In a likely event of any default, direct supply to HT consumers or any other more credible distribution licensees as per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

Grievances of Delhi citizens

1873. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Government propose to have an ombudsman to address the problems of Delhi citizens in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this body is also proposed to be set up in other sectors to address the grievances of Delhi citizens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission has appointed Ombudsman under Section 42(6) of the Electricity Act, 2003 to settle grievances of consumers of power sector. The office of Ombudsman is located at B-53, Paschimi Marg, Opposite Tagore International School, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057. The office of the Ombudsman is functional since August 2004.

(c) and (d) Public Grievance Commission (PGC) in Delhi addresses the grievances of Delhi citizen.

Demand of electricity in Rajasthan

1874. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minsiter of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and availability of electricity in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the schemes to meet the electricity deficit in Rajasthan;

(c) whether the rural electrification programme is being implemented in remote areas of Rajasthan particularly in the bordering villages, and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the details of minimum standard prescribed for the electrification of the bordering villages; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to expedite the said programme in bordering villages; and timeframe thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) During the period April 2005-February 2006, the power supply position in Rajasthan was as under:

Energy		Peak	
Requirement (MU)	29,308	Demand (MW)	5,588
Availability (MU)	28,231	Met (MW)	4,822
Shortage (MU)	1,077	Shortage (MW)	766
Shortage (%)	3.7	Shortage (%)	13.7

(b) The following schemes have been identified for commissioning during 10th Plan to meet the power requirement in the State:

10th Plan

	Project	Capacity (MW)
1.	Ramgarh GT	75.32 (commissioned)
2.	Kota TPP St. IV	195 (commissioned)
3.	Dholpur	330.0
4.	Giral TPP	125.0
5.	Suratgarh	250.0
	TOTAL	975.32

In addition to this, Rajasthan would also get its share of power from Central Sector Projects in the Northern Region which are likely to be commissioned during 10th Plan, viz. Tehri HEP St-I (1000 MW), Dulhasti HEP (390 MW), Rihand Stage-II (500 MW-Unit IV), Unchahar Stage-III (210 MW-Unit V).

(c) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy sources is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for electrification through non-conventional energy sources of those unelectrified census villages or unelectrified hamlets of electrified villages where grid connectivity will not be feasible or cost effective. Rural Electrification Corporation has so far identified 27 villages in Sri Ganganagar District, 11 villages in Bikaner

District, 1 village in Barmer District and 93 villages in Jaisalmer District as remote, which will have to be provided non-conventional energy devices for electricity.

(d) and (e) All un-electrified villages/habitations, including bordering villages/habitations, are to be electrified under the scheme by 2009.

Average cost of power

1875. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made estimates of cost of power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the likely estimate regarding the average cost of power generation in each of the thermal, hydro and nuclear sectors in the country during the 2005-06 financial year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of power generation in the country is much higher than in other countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the average cost of power generation in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Hydro Power Corporation are the major power producers in the country. As per available information, their average selling rates for the year 2004-05 were 152 paise per unit and 148.03 paise per unit respectively.

(c) and (d) The following table gives the comparative position of the levelised cost of generation in India and some other countries:

Country	Cents/kwh	Paisa/kwh**
USA	4.45	197.36
West Europe	4.25	188.48
China	3.63	160.99
Japan	4.72	209.33
India (NTPC)	3.07*	136.15

Source: Deutsche Bank Report August 2001

* Average of levelised cost of generation of 10th Plan/ongoing NTPC projects ranging from 2.47 to 4.58 cents/kwh (109.54 to 203.12 paisa/kwh).

** At the rate of Rs. 44.35 per US Dollar.